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SUGAR REPORTS

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MARKET REVIEW

The Department announced on November 18 that it was considering a determination of consumers' sugar requirements for next year of 10.6 million tons. Details, including excerpts from the Statement of Bases and Considerations are shown on page 13.

The sugarbeet crop this summer and fall improved each time its progress was reported by the Department's Crop Reporting Board. However, the November report based on conditions as of November 1 shows only a slight improvement as compared to the October report. In the last issue of Sugar Reports it was noted that production of beet sugar could amount to 3.6 million tons -- this estimate being based on applying recent recovery rates from sugarbeets to the Crop Reporting Board's October report. Subsequently, on October 31 the U. S. Beet Sugar Association estimated the crop at 3,517,000 tons. This estimate reflected the expectations of each sugarbeet processing company with respect to its own production. The odds are that production may eventually amount to a quantity between 3.5 and 3.6 million tons. The 1967 crop had been 2,684,000 tons and the previous record crop of 1964 was 3,320,000 tons.

The November 1 estimate of sugarcane production in Louisiana and Florida was unchanged from the October forecast of 15.0 million tons, or about 3 percent less than last year's record crop. Harvest got underway in early October in Louisiana and should be nearly completed before the end of the year. Harvesting in Florida was underway by mid-November and should be completed in April. It now appears that sugar production in the two States may be about 5 percent less than the record 1,440,000 tons from last year's crop.

Cane sugar production in Hawaii through November 16 was reported as 1,207,951 tons 96° basis, compared with 1,172,015 tons through November 18 last year. Thirteen of the 25 mills in Hawaii have now completed grinding.

The start of processing the large crops in the sugarbeet area and in Louisiana is having an effect on sugar inventories. Preliminary reports indicate that stocks of raw and refined sugar held by all primary dis-

tributors on November 2 were nearly 33,000 tons larger than on October 31 of last year and nearly 500,000 tons larger than a month ago. Cane sugar refiners as of November 2 reported stocks of 871,000 tons of raw and refined sugar or about 200,000 tons more than on October 31 last year and 110,000 tons more than September 30, 1968. Beet processors' stocks on November 2 of 735,000 tons were about 100,000 tons more than a year ago and 384,000 tons more than a month ago.

Distribution of sugar by primary distributors for consumption in the continental United States continues at a record rate. During the first ten months of 1968, about 9,070,000 tons of sugar were distributed, according to preliminary reports. This exceeds the comparable period of 1967 by 469,000 tons. Through November 16 cane sugar refiners' deliveries of 6,765,000 tons were 432,000 tons above their deliveries through that date last year. Beet processors' deliveries of 2,529,000 tons through November 16 exceeded last year's deliveries through that date by 35,000 tons.

Nationally, deliveries of refined sugar by States during the first nine months of 1968 were 4.6 percent above such deliveries during the same period last year. All of the five geographical regions received more sugar this year than last. Increases were: the West - up 6.7 percent, the North Central region - up 5.6 percent, the South - up 4.8 percent, the mid-Atlantic - up 2.1 percent and the New England region - up 0.7 percent.

All but 14 States received more sugar during the January-September period of 1968 than during this period of last year. Deliveries to California increased the most up 1,500,000 hundredweight followed by Illinois with an increase of 1,030,000 hundredweight. Deliveries in Georgia were up 542,000 hundredweight New York up 460,000 hundredweight while four States, Texas, Ohio, Missouri and Michigan had increases in the range of 300,000 to 400,000 hundredweight. Of the 14 States where deliveries declined during the first nine months of 1968 only Washington had a decline of more than 100,000 hundredweight.

The New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange quotation for raw sugar, duty paid and delivered to New York averaged 7.66 cents per pound during October compared with 7.37 cents in October of last year and 7.62 cents during September 1968. During January-October of this year the price averaged 7.50 cents per pound compared with 7.26 cents during the same period last year. The raw sugar price quotation peaked at 7.70 cents per pound on October 15 and on October 21 began

a decline that by October 31 reached 7.57 cents. On November 4, the price rose to 7.60 cents and on November 7 declined to 7.55 cents, to 7.50 cents on November 13 and to 7.45 cents on November 15 before returning to 7.60 cents on November 18 and to 7.62 cents on November 22. For the period November 1-25, 1968 the quotation averaged 7.57 cents per pound compared with 7.38 cents during the same period last year.

Wholesale price quotations for refined sugar sold in the several geographic regions remained unchanged throughout October. However, effective October 1, new business in the Northeast was at the 11.05 cents per pound list price, an increase of .15 cent and late in October two Pacific Coast refiners announced an allowance of .15 cents per pound on sugar sold in the California, Arizona, Las Vegas and Reno Nevada territory commencing with sales on October 21 and continuing until further notice. This brought the effective price for sugar sold in the basis pack in that region to 10.25 cents per pound. There have been no announcements of further price actions with respect to the basis pack in any of the other regions. As of November 20, refiners were accepting orders at the following quoted prices:

	Cane	Beet
	Cents per pound in 100 lb. paper bags	
Northeast	11.05	
Southeast	10.65	
Gulf	10.50	
Eastern beet		9.85
Chicago-West	9.85	9.85
Direct-shipment territory	9.75	9.75
Lower Pacific Coast	10.25	10.25
Northwest Intermountain	10.15	10.15

Nationally, the retail price for refined sugar sold in five-pound paper bags averaged 12.22 cents per pound during September, the same as a month earlier and up from 12.16 cents during September of last year. For the nine months January through September the price averaged 12.17 cents per pound compared with 12.20 cents during the comparable period last year.

The spot price quotation for World sugar bagged and stowed at greater Caribbean ports, including Brazil, averaged 1.90 cents per pound

during October. This compares with an average of 2.15 cents per pound during October of last year. The World price strenghtened throughout October and reached a high of 2.40 cents per pound on October 30 and declined to 2.20 cents on November 1. During the period November 2-13, the price was 2.25 cents per pound and on November 14 rose to 2.30 cents, on November 15 to 2.40 cents and on November 18 to 2.50. For the period November 1-25, the World spot quotation for raw sugar averaged 2.36 cents per pound, the same as during this period last year. On November 25 the World spot quotation was 2.50 cents per pound and on that day futures contracts for January 1969 delivery were quoted at 2.85 cents per pound and 3.23 cents for March 1970 delivery.

The magnitude of the recent change in world market sugar values is illustrated by the activity of the futures market. At the low point in September - on the 16th - prices for the seven 1969 delivery positions ranged from 1.70 up to 2.31 cents per pound. A month later the range was from 2.10 to 2.68 cents per pound. By November 25, the range had risen to 2.85 to 3.22 cents per pound.

Before adjourning on October 24, the International Sugar Conference at Geneva agreed upon the terms of a new agreement. The text has now been distributed to Governments. If, by December 24, countries holding 60 percent of the exporting votes and 50 percent of the importing votes sign the agreement and give notice of their intention to seek ratification, the Agreement would come into operation January 1, 1969. It could also come into effect at any time during the first half of 1969 when the required participation is obtained.

The Agreement embodies a supply management arrangement with export quotas, a price-range objective, and price triggers. It applies to the residual or World market. Excluded from its operations are (1) exports to the United States for consumption therein, (2) exports to the United Kingdom within the negotiated price quotas, (3) exports within the quaranteed price quota of the African and Malagasy sugar agreement, and (4) exports by Cuba to socialist countries except for some stated limitations.

A talk by Tom O. Murphy, Director
Sugar Policy Staff, Agricultural Stabilization
and Conservation Service, United States
Department of Agriculture at the Annual
Meeting of District No. 9 of the California Beet Growers
Association in Brawley, California, October 28, 1968

I appreciate the opportunity which your President, Hoxie Smith, extended to me to participate in the Annual Membership Meeting of District No. 9 of the California Beet Growers Association.

I am delighted to be in Imperial County. It is my first trip, not because I have'nt wanted to come before and not because you have'nt invited me, but simply because things just have not worked out at the right time until now. The timing is, by the way, quite opportune because you have just become the largest sugarbeet producing county in the nation. The crop you harvested this spring was from about 60,000 acres of plantings. That acreage was slightly less than you planted for the 1964 crop, but for the first time it surpassed the acreage of each of the approximately 280 counties in the United States, where sugarbeets are grown.

The Imperial Valley was already widely known throughout the whole country as the place where you plant in the fall and harvest in the spring. This has always seemed strange to most traditionalists who think that the springtime is for planting and the fall for harvesting. Recently, neighboring parts of Arizona have joined you in your whimsey. But now you have a second, though less imaginative, distinction -- of all the counties, yours is first, in acreage and production.

I also understand that about 75,000 acres have been contracted for planting this fall -- all of those acres may not be planted, but if they are and if you get your usual yield of a little more than 20 tons per acre, there may be more than 1.6 million tons of beets moving to the factories next spring. In addition to generating a fantastic amount of income, not only to the farmers but for the townspeople of this Valley,

that record could also create something of a problem, a matter to which I will return later.

Usually a talk of this kind deals principally with the current year and the year coming up. But, I would rather go back about four years and then try to look forward for several more. From the 1964 and 1965 crops you realized a return of about $14.50 per ton. Your costs had been creeping up, your labor supplies were dwindling and some of you felt that there must be a better way of making a living than by growing sugarbeets. You began to analyze your situation intensively and you urged the Government to establish a National Sugarbeet Growers' Task Force to study the complex problems of marketing sugarbeets and refined sugar.

Malcolm Young and Bob Hart were in the forefront of the movement and after the task force was established worked long and productive hours in its deliberations. The task force has been continued on an annual basis ever since, and I think it is fair to say that its annual reports to the sugarbeet growers around the country have given them a better insight into the marketing picture than anyone had hoped for. I think your production know-how still remains superior to your marketing knowledge. But, I also think that the American sugarbeet grower knows much more about marketing than his predecessors or his contemporaries in any other part of the world. Incidentally, your returns from the 1966 crop went up by more than $1.50 to well over $16.00 per ton and your returns from the 1967 crop could be greater. For the first time, your crop will be worth more than $20 million dollars. The county will benefit not only from most of that, the part you spend here, but also from the additional millions of dollars represented by the payroll, the supply purchases, and tax payments of the Brawley factory where most of the beets are processed.

Truthfully, not all of the credit for the improved record can be attributed to the efforts of the task force. Sugar prices have also been advancing, although at a far lower rate. Actually, the national average retail price of sugar since 1965 - when most of the 1964 crop was marketed, has moved up only about 3 percent, far less than most of the other things that consumers buy. The wholesale price quotations for refined sugar have moved up to a greater extent since 1965 -- about 7 percent in the Northeast and 12 percent on the Pacific Coast.

One other factor has been important -- the national production of beet sugar from each of the three crops, 1965 through 1967 was quite a bit smaller than the annual marketing quotas of the beet sugar area. This tended to deplete inventories and to lessen price competition among the processors as they sold the sugar. While this resulted in higher prices for refined beet sugar and hence for sugarbeets it was not without its disadvantages. Among other things, the sugarbeet area was unable to supply its full entitlement within the United States sugar market last year and again this year. Further, each company has been unable to service all of its customers to the extent it had in 1965. It will take a good deal of effort and not inconsiderable expense, including some price concessions, to recapture lost markets.

Now that the sugarbeet area is producing more than its quota for the first time since 1964, inventories will be brought into reasonable balance with the full marketing opportunities to which the beet area is entitled under the Sugar Act. This means that beet sugar can be marketed on a proper seasonal basis -- in other words, there will be sugar to sell during the summer months of high demand and the industry will not again have to wait on fall production and then press a disproportionate share of its sugar onto the market during the fourth quarter of the year.

This recovery is all to the good, but stated bluntly, beet sugar processors will have to buy back their customers. Not only has the quantity of refined beet sugar marketings been dwindling in recent years, but the total market for sugar during the same time has been growing at a healthy rate. Next year, beet sugar processors will be selling more sugar than they ever have before -- just after a period when their share of the market had dropped to the lowest level since 1962.

This brings us up to the crux of the problem. The ideal situation would be to have just enough beet sugar produced each year to enable the area to market each of its annual quotas at the optimum seasonal rates -- not an easy task, possibly not attainable, but one worth thinking about. There are, of course, statutory instruments available to the Government within the sugar program -- allotment of the area's quota among the processing companies and allocation of the quota as proportionate shares or acreage allotments to the growers.

Even so, achieving the balance or even a close approximation is not easy. Let me outline why. This is a very large and diverse country

where the production cycle varies. For example, the harvesting and processing of sugarbeets here in the Valley from one crop has scarcely been completed when the harvesting of the next crop is underway in other parts of this State. Besides, farmers need to know months in advance of planting time, what the rules of the game are. Thus, the Government's decision as to whether to restrict production from a particular crop of sugarbeets and at what level must be made long before the harvest of the next preceding crop. Furthermore, your opportunity to express your views on the question necessarily must be made at a hearing held at a much earlier date. Despite the very fine and highly developed crop reporting system we have in this country, no one has ever been able to devise a fool-proof method of determining how much sugar will be eventually obtained from sugarbeets which have only recently been planted. Each year, the crop forecast changes monthly during the growing season and sometimes always in the same direction. A margin for error is inevitable and it is also better to have somewhat too much of an essential food than too little.

In addition to the vagaries of the weather, there is another forecasting hazard: How will thousands of farmers in 22 sugarbeet producing States program their plantings of the sugarbeets and alternative crops available to them? Of course, we in the Government try by studying the expected prices of sugar and sugarbeets in relation to the expected prices of alternative crops. As far as it goes, this gives us a pretty sound start on anticipating the acreage of sugarbeets that may be planted, in the absence of a change in other pertinent considerations. But there are such considerations.

For example, if farmers believe that it will be hard to obtain qualified workers for thinning and weeding they may be inclined to grow fewer sugarbeets and more crops not so dependent upon hand labor. Farmers may also assess the relative price prospects for sugarbeets and other crops somewhat differently than we do. Again, the relations and understanding between sugarbeet growers and their associations on the one hand and beet sugar processors on the other, may either improve or retrogress to an extent greater than anticipated. All of these factors and some others that cannot be so readily identified have a bearing on what acreage farmers may plant to sugarbeets, even when price relationships are accurately anticipated. Finally, it is better to have an acreage somewhat too large than one too small, especially since generally poor growing conditions can, and occasionally do, occur.

The government, the growers, and the processors must all do their combined best to keep the inventory in the best possible balance- enough to serve the market whenever and wherever the demand exists but not so much as to exert undue price pressure. Above all, customers should be serviced on a continuous basis so as to avoid in and out market operations with all of the costs involved in reacquiring business only to let it slip away a year or so later.

Looking down the road a bit, the Sugar Act expires at the end of 1971, and in that year, if not earlier, the Congress will be considering its extension and amendment. It has been said many times and I think demonstrated in the last session of the Congress that farm legislation becomes increasingly difficult to enact. The sugar program has had wide support, and I hope will continue to have. But this support must not be taken for granted. One recent problem is the world price of sugar which after sky-rocketing in 1963 and 1964 has been in the doldrums ever since. Having averaged about two cents a pound since 1964, the difference between that price and our domestic price has come in for much publicity and not a little criticism. Of course, sugar can't be produced anywhere in the world for two cents per pound and in only a handful of countries for much less than double that price. Still the fact is that for four years the relatively small quantity of sugar traded on the world market - about ten percent of world production -has been selling at about that average, and the domestic price necessarily looks high by comparison.

Fortunately, this is a situation which is self-correcting. Usually world prices are exceedingly low for four or five years and then quite high for a year or two. Only rarely, of course, do prices in the high years reach the 12 cent peaks of 1963, but three times in the last 18 years they have gone above our domestic price for extended periods.

After the very large world sugar crop of 1964/65, world stocks rose to a point where there were about 5 million tons of unneeded surplus. Since then, there has been no further stock accumulation. Meanwhile, consumption of sugar has been rising at the rate of almost 4 percent a year. The larger consumption supports a somewhat larger level of stocks in terms of tonnage in order to provide the same reserve in terms of weeks or months of supplies. Furthermore, during the most recent crop year 1967-68 it would appear that consumption exceeded production and that total world stocks have been drawn down by perhaps

a million tons. To go a step further, the 1968/69 crop of European beet sugar at the moment appears to be about one million metric tons smaller than a year earlier. It is too early to estimate the cane sugar production from the 1968/69 crop. But one thing is clear, if that production is not substantially larger than from the previous crop, inventories will be drawn down by the quantity by which consumption increases -- say two million metric tons, plus possibly some minor decline in beet sugar production. Our own beet sugar production will be up substantially, thus, largely offsetting the decline in the European production. In any event, the world sugar supply situation is now in more healthy balance than it has been for some years.

One other development may have an impact on world sugar prices. On October 24, the International Sugar Conference meeting in Geneva concluded its deliberations. The draft of a new International Sugar Agreement was initialled by a number of delegates and will be open for signatures in the closing weeks of the present year and for accession later. We have not had time to study the draft, and have no firm views at the present time, as to its potential effectiveness.

You will recall that the United States did not attend the October session. It was the view of our Government that little, if any, progress had been made during the May session, on the two hard core issues and on a number of technical matters. The United States Government was of the view that progress on these matters would better be achieved in meetings of small working parties before the resumption of a full scale negotiating session.

The two hard core issues were (1) accommodation with the European Economic Community and (2) control of re-exports of Cuban sugar through other Communist countries -- both matters of utmost importance to the effective operation of any international sugar agreement.

The six common market countries collectively until recently had been net importers, but the Community's Common Sugar Policy which became effective July 1, 1968, makes it quite clear that in the future the Community will be net exporters. The Community's position is that it needs an export entitlement of 1.2 million tons of sugar per year. Dr. Raul Prebisch, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, at the October session offerred the community a quota of 300,000 tons. This, the community has said is much too small, it has not been accepted and so the problem of an accommodation with

the EEC remains unsolved at this time. Early reports indicate that there has been progress in the matter of controlling re-exports of Cuban sugar. It is not known here whether the control extends to all communist countries or only to those which would become members of the agreement plus Red China and East Germany. This matter will only become clear after the draft has been received and thoroughly examined.

The United States stated at the May session of the conference that it would support an equitable and effective international arrangement for bringing order and stability to the world market. Whether the arrangement embodied in the proposed agreement meets that standard can only be determined after the document has been received and all of its terms and implications weighed.

As you all know, foreign countries already have excellent terms of market access and price protection in the United States sugar market throughout the remaining term of the Sugar Act. This would be so whether or not the United States accedes to the International Sugar Agreement. A really effective and equitable agreement, however, would minimize the alternatively very low and very high prices which have been the hall mark of the world sugar market. It would also reduce the misleading differential between our domestic sugar price and the world price.

Now to return briefly to the possible problem existing side by side with all of the benefits you obtain from the remarkable recovery of sugarbeet culture in the Imperial Valley. If you and sugarbeet growers throughout the nation increase significantly the acreage you next plant to sugarbeets, we could in the short period of two years move from a situation of deplorably inadequate beet sugar supplies to the twin evil of a surfeit. The range of just-right production tailored to market needs is narrow indeed. Changing weather and economic considerations in the long two-year period between planning and fruition, I daresay, will always defeat our efforts to attain perfection. But we must try to stay as close as possible to the balancing point.

Thank you very much for letting me participate with you in your meeting and may good fortune be the constant companion of your enterprise, skill, and ingenuity.

PROPOSED SUGAR REQUIREMENTS FOR 1969 ANNOUNCED

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman on Nov. 18, 1968 announced that he is considering:

(1) A determination that the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for calendar year 1969 is 10.6 million short tons, raw value;

(2) The establishment of annual quotas for domestic areas and foreign countries totaling that amount; and

(3) The authorization of charges to the quotas for foreign countries of 1.9 million tons of raw sugar during the first half of the year, of which quantity the sum of 750,000 tons, plus the quantity of sugar imported this year for refining and storage under bond, may be charged to quotas during the first quarter of the year.

All applications for set-asides of quota for importation of sugar from various countries in the first quarter and in the second quarter of 1969 received on or before dates to be announced in the final order would be considered by giving first priority to average importations in the first quarter and the first half of the four years 1965 to 1968 inclusive, and second priority to permitting importations from a country with insufficient history of up to 20 percent of its annual quota in the first quarter and charges to its quota of up to 50 percent in the first half of the year. Sugar imported under bond during the current year and chargeable against a 1969 quota would be deducted from the entitlement each of the countries would have for importations during the second quarter of 1969 -- not from its entitlement for importations during the first quarter.

Excerpts from the substantive portion of the statement of Bases and Considerations contained in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making, which is set forth in form and language appropriate for issuance of a final order, if adopted by the Secretary are as follows:

"Distribution of sugar in the United States during the twelve-month period ended September 30 amounted to 10,609,000 tons. In the preceding twelve-month period only 10,156,000 tons had been distributed, a quantity 200,000 tons less than in the prior twelve-month period ended September 30, 1966. Thus, recent distribution while about 450,000 tons greater than in the preceding twelve-month period was only 250,000 tons greater than in the second preceding period.

"Weather this year and in the second preceding year was unusually favorable to sugar consumption, whereas, last year it was sub-normal. The same pattern applied to the fruit crop for canning. The current year being leap year also contained one additional day of sugar consumption.

"Population in 1969 is expected to be about one percent above 1968. Neither the weather, the fruit crop, nor other demand conditions can be counted upon to be quite as conducive to sugar contumption next year, as in the current year. Considering all of these factors, including the absence of the extra day, it is reasonable to expect that consumption in 1969 may be of the order of 10,600,000 tons.

"Because of the possible waterfront strike in late December, it is probable that sugar inventories in the hands of retailers, wholesalers, and food processing industries may be above-average at the beginning of next year. As a result of the very large beet sugar crop now being harvested, it is also probable that constructive distribution by beet sugar processors during the closing weeks of the current year for physical delivery next January and February will be well above average. Inventories held by secondary distributors and sugar consuming industries at the end of next year, as well as constructive deliveries at that time by beet sugar processors cannot now be foreseen with any accuracy. Yet, it is likely that the trend in both cases will be toward a more normal situation. Accordingly, the estimated consumption of sugar of 10,600,000 tons in 1969, may result in reported distribution by distributors that year of about 10,500,000 tons.

"Inventories of quota sugar held by refiners and importers at the beginning of next year are expected to be above average but there is presently no fully satisfactory basis for anticipating either an increase or a decrease during 1969. The refining loss during next year, though, can be estimated as between 60,000 and 75,000 tons.

"The domestic price of raw sugar increased moderately during the first ten months of 1968. The average for that period was 7.50 cents per pound or three percent higher than the 7.26 cents per pound average for the first ten months of 1967. In the development of this determination, consideration has been given to the desirability of obtaining generally stable prices that will carry out, over the long term, the price objective of the act.

"In view of all of these considerations, it is hereby determined that the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States during 1969 is 10,600,000 tons.

"Because the United States is a lucrative market for foreign sugar and because storage, interest, and other carrying charges are much higher in the sugar exporting countries with quotas in this market, than similar charges in the United States, there is a notable desire by foreign suppliers to market a disproportionate share of their annual quotas during the early months of the year. To counteract this tendency and to provide a more orderly market throughout the year, it is hereby determined that imports of foreign sugar shall be limited during the first and second quarters of the year.

"For the first time since 1966, beet sugar processors will have sufficient refined beet sugar available to market a seasonally appropriate share of their annual quota during the first two quarters of the year. Mainland cane sugar processors will have an unusually large carryover of raw sugar at the beginning of the year. These facts will limit the demand by refiners for foreign raw sugar during the first half of the year. Imports of raw sugar prior to July 1st will be limited to 1.9 million tons, of which quantity imports before March 31 will be limited to the sum of 750,000 tons and the quantity of 1969 quota sugar which entered under bond in 1968 for refining and storage, a quantity now estimated at 150,000 tons."

The Notice of Proposed Rule Making is scheduled for publication in the Federal Register of November 23, 1968. All persons are afforded the opportunity to submit written data, views and arguments prior to December 10, 1968. They should be mailed to the Director, Sugar Policy Staff, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Proposed 1969 quotas for domestic areas and foreign countries and average imports of raw sugar into the continental United States within quotas, for the first quarter and first half of the years 1965 through 1968, inclusive, are shown in the table on page

Production area	Basic quotas	Temporary quotas and prorations pursuant to Sec. 202(d) 1/	Total quotas and prorations	Average imports into the United States during 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 2/	
				First quarter	First half
	Short tons, raw value				
Domestic beet area	3,120,333		3,120,333		
Mainland cane area	1,134,667		1,134,667		
Hawaii	1,200,000		1,200,000*		
Puerto Rico	1,140,000		1,140,000*		
Virgin Islands	15,000		15,000		
Total domestic areas	6,610,000		6,610,000		
Philippines	1,126,020		1,126,020*	236,852	556,112
Mexico	220,199	233,927	454,126	135,377	318,420
Dominican Republic	215,356	228,782	444,138	100,654	285,946
Brazil	215,356	228,782	444,138	96,775	187,066
Peru	171,772	182,481	354,253	74,147	154,246
British West Indies	86,029	73,610	159,639	27,579	85,612
Ecuador	31,335	33,289	64,624	11,227	23,269
French West Indies	27,062	23,156	50,218	8,275	41,552
Argentina	26,492	28,144	54,636	8,623	30,438
Costa Rica	25,353	26,933	52,286	13,882	34,664
Nicaragua	25,353	26,933	52,286	8,028	22,044
Colombia	22,789	24,210	46,999	6,715	19,229
Guatemala	21,365	22,697	44,062	17,763	39,309
Panama	15,952	16,947	32,899*	4,596	13,877
El Salvador	15,668	16,644	32,312	10,618	20,608
Haiti	11,964	12,710	24,674	6,391	18,141
Venezuela	10,825	11,500	22,325	1,615	7,123
British Honduras	6,267	5,363	11,630	165	4,636
Bolivia	2,564	2,723	5,287	30	30
Honduras	2,564	2,723	5,287	1,216	1,216
Australia	102,551	87,194	189,745	2,187	2,187
Republic of China	42,729	36,331	79,060	4,554	56,189
India	41,020	34,878	75,898	2,988	48,486
South Africa	30,195	25,674	55,869	23,118	25,465
Fiji Islands	22,504	19,134	41,638	650	649
Thailand	9,401	7,993	17,394	183	183
Mauritius	9,401	7,993	17,394	290	290
Malagasy Republic	4,843	4,117	8,960	0	0
Swaziland	3,703	3,149	6,852	204	204
Ireland	5,351	0	5,351*	0	0
Bahamas	10,000	0	10,000	0	0
Total	9,171,983	1,428,017	10,600,000	804,702	1,997,191

1/ Proration of the quotas withheld from Cuba and Southern Rhodesia.
2/ Basic data for primary consideration in prorating quarterly import limitations among foreign countries.

* Direct-consumption limits in tons: Hawaii - 36,353; Puerto Rico - 159,000
Philippines - 59,920; Panama - 3,817;
Ireland - 5,351

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced	Nature of action
October 24, 1968	Announced that there will be no limitation upon the quantity of over-quota sugar which can be authorized for entry during the balance of this year for refining and storage at North of Hatteras locations. (See November 1, 1968 Federal Register).
October 25, 1968	Announced revised processor allotments increasing the permitted entries of Puerto Rican sugar into the continental United States for direct-consumption during calendar year 1968. (See October 30, 1968 Federal Register).
October 25, 1968	Announced that a public hearing will be held December 13, 1968, on fair and reasonable prices for the 1969 crop of Hawaiian sugarcane. The hearing will be in the auditorium of the Hilo Electric Light Company, Ltd., Hilo, Hawaii, beginning at 9:00 a.m. The Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, provides as one of the conditions for payment that producers who process sugarcane grown by other producers must pay for it-- under either purchase or toll agreements -- at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be fair and reasonable. To obtain complete information, USDA requests that all interested persons appear at the hearing to express their views and to submit data in regard to fair prices. (See October 31, 1968 Federal Register).

Date announced	Nature of action
October 28, 1968	Designation of local producing areas eligible for abandonment and crop deficiency payments on the 1967-68 sugarcane crop in Puerto Rico. (See November 1, 1968 Federal Register).
October 29, 1968	Announced revised processor allotments of the 1968 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. These allotments, totaling 1,204,000 short tons, raw value replace previously established allotments, totaling 1,186 666 tons which were announced on August 12. (Press Release USDA 2582-68). (See November 2 1968 Federal Register).
November 1 1968	Announced its determination of "fair and reasonable" prices for the 1968 crop of Florida sugarcane. The determination increases the basic price from $1.09 to $1.12 per ton of standard sugarcane for each one-cent per pound of the season's average price of raw sugar. Other provisions of the prior determination remain unchanged. A public hearing was held in Belle Glade Florida June 20 1968. (See November 9 1968 Federal Register).

Date announced	Nature of action
November 1, 1968	Announced the determination of fair and reasonable prices for 1968-crop sugarbeets. The determination requires producer-processors to pay for sugarbeets prices not less than those provided for in their 1968-crop purchase contracts with producers. (See November 11, 1968 Federal Register).
November 6, 1968	Announced a determination of "fair and reasonable" wage rates for workers employed in the production, cultivation, and harvesting of sugarcane in Florida, effective Nov. 18, 1968. The determination increases minimum wage rates established by the prior determination 15 cents per hour for skilled workers and 10 cents per hour for unskilled workers. These increases establish hourly minimum wages of $1.80 for tractor drivers and principal operators of mechanical harvesting and loading equipment, and $1.55 for all other workers. (See November 9, 1968 Federal Register).
November 14, 1968	Announced that a public hearing regarding allotment to processors of the 1969 sugar quota for the Mainland cane sugar Area will be held at Washington, D.C., in Room 3056, South Building, U.S. Department of Agriculture on Nov. 26, 1968, beginning at 10:30 a.m. (EST). Purpose of the hearing is to receive evidence which will enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish fair, efficient and equitable allotments of a portion of the 1969 quota for the area. Allotments similar to those in effect for 1966, 1967, and 1968 now appear necessary to prevent disorderly marketing

Date announced	Nature of action
November 14, 1968 (con'td)	and to provide each mainland cane sugar processor an equitable opportunity to market sugar within the 1969 quota, USDA officials said. Another public hearing will be held early in 1969 to develop the basis for allotting the entire 1969 quota, when more of the pertinent data on 1968 marketings, Jan. 1, 1969, inventories, and 1968 crop processings become available. The Mainland Cane Sugar Area consists of Florida and Louisiana. (See November 16, 1968 Federal Register).
November 14, 1968	Announced a series of public hearings on wage rates and prices for the 1969 crop of sugarbeets. The hearings will be held between December 5 and December 19, 1968, in cities within the major producing and labor supply regions of the sugarbeet area. The schedule of meetings: At Portland, Oregon, on December 5, in the **Bonneville** Power Administration Auditorium, U.S. Department of Interior, 1002 N.E. Holladay, beginning at 9:30 a.m.; At Presque Isle, Maine, on December 9, in the Gold Room, Northeastland Hotel, beginning at 9:30 a.m.; At Detroit, Michigan, on December 11, in the Shelby Room, Pick-Fort Shelby Hotel, beginning at 9:30 a.m.;

Date announced	Nature of action
November 14, 1968 (cont'd)	At St. Paul, Minnesota, on December 13, in the Casino Room, St. Paul Hotel, beginning at 9:30 a.m.; At San Francisco, California, on December 17, in Room 15018, 15th Floor, Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, beginning at 9:30 a.m.; At San Antonio, Texas, on December 19, at the Holiday Inn, Durango Street at Santa Rosa Street, beginning at 9:30 a.m. The series will be considered as one hearing, and testimony at each place will constitute a part of the same record. Persons may present testimony at any of the designated places. (See November 20, 1968 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

HIGHLIGHTS

1. October 1968 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption 943,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down about 70,000 tons from September 1968 and up 104 000 tons from October 1967. January-October 1968 deliveries 9,069,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 469,000 tons from January-October 1967. Final data for September 1968 deliveries 1,013,000 short tons, raw value - previously published preliminary as 988,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks November 2, 1968 were 1,746,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) up 328,000 tons from a year ago, and up 497,000 tons from end September 1968. During October refiners' stocks increased by 110,000 tons, beet processors' stocks increased by 384,000 tons, mainland cane processors' stocks increased by 7,000 tons, and importers of direct consumption sugar stocks decreased by 4,000.

3. Charges to 1968 quotas through October 31, 1968 were 9,420,754 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 1,579,246 tons to be supplied within the 11,000,000 ton total.

4. Regionally, January-September deliveries, 1968 as compared to 1967 were up in all of the 5 regions: Increases -- West 6.7 percent, North Central 5.6 percent, South 4.8 percent, Mid-Atlantic 2.1 percent and New England 0.7 percent.

Table 1. - Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, September 1968

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet processors	Importers	Mainland cane processors 1/	Refiners: Raw	Refiners: Refined	Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. Inventory Jan. 1, 1968	1,428,697	34,114	332,015	812,173 2/	266,194 2/	2,873,193
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	161,922	0	0	3,922	165,844
b. Produced from beets or cane	1,063,125	0	467,882	2,115	1,460)	
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	643,408	0	0)	891,174 3/
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	5,628,742 4/	0)	
Less raws melted	0	0	0	5,950,444	0)	-321,702 5/
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	5,905,966	5,905,966
e. Adjustments	-1,010	-25	-2,398	+359	-3,495	-6,569
f. Sub-total	1,062,115	161,897	-177,924	-319,228	5,907,853	6,634,713
3. Net total supply	2,490,812	196,011	154,091	492,945	6,174,047	9,507,906
DISPOSITION						
4. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	2,139,392	153,199	36,368	11,906	5,784,524	8,125,389
b. Export	0	0	0	0	61,067	61,067
c. Livestock feed & alcohol	0	24,223	0	0	48,280	72,503
d. Sub-total	2,139,392	177,422	36,368	11,906	5,893,871	8,258,959
5. Inventory Sept. 30, 1968	351,420	18,589	117,723	481,039 6/	280,176 6/	1,248,947
Total distribution and inventory	2,490,812	196,011	154,091	492,945	6,174,047	9,507,906

1/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

2/ Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 234,353; Refined, 32,391; Total, 266,744.

3/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

4/ Includes 643,408 tons received from mainland cane processors.

5/ Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

6/ Refiners' inventories include mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 24,344; Refined, 432; Total, 24,776. Importers' inventory include 4,129 tons for quota exempt purposes.

Table 2.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-September 1968 and 1967

Item	1968	1967	Change 1967 to 1968
	Short tons, raw value		
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	11,906	10,898	+1,008
Refiners' refined	5,893,871	5,516,094	+377,777
Sub-total	5,905,777	5,526,992	+378,785
Beet processors' refined	2,139,392	2,168,508	-29,116
Importers' direct consumption	177,422	244,165	-66,743
Mainland sugarcane processors'	36,368	37,465	-1,097
Total	8,258,959	7,977,130	+281,829
For: Export	61,067	50,960	+10,107
Livestock feed & alcohol	72,503	165,604	-93,101
Continental consumption 1/	8,125,389	7,760,566	+364,823
Puerto Rico	90,000 2/	92,251	-2,251
Hawaii	30,811	39,001	-8,190

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.
2/ Estimated

Table 3.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, September 30, 1968 and 1967

Item	1968	1967	Change 1967 to 1968
	Short tons, raw value		
Refiners' raw	481,039	451,668	+29,371
Refiners' refined	280,176	259,133	+21,043
Sub-total 1/	761,215	710,801	+50,414
Beet processors' refined	351,420	332,355	+19,065
Importers' direct consumption	18,589	31,820	-13,231
Mainland sugarcane processors'	117,723	73,998	+43,725
Total	1,248,947	1,148,974	+99,973

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota; 1968 - Raws, 24,344; Refined, 432; Total, 24,776; 1967 - Raws, 4,300; Refined, 0; Total, 4,300

Table 4.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, October and January-October 1968 and 1967

Item	1968 1/		1967	
	October	Jan.-Oct.	October	Jan.-Oct.
	Short tons, raw value			
Refiners	662,160	6,567,937	615,669	6,142,661
Beet processors' refined	259,718	2,399,110	216,103	2,384,611
Importers' direct consumption	18,392	195,814	27,118	271,283
Mainland sugarcane processors'	3,000 2/	39,368	3,420	40,885
Total	943,270	9,202,229	862,310	8,839,440
For: Export	n.a.	61,067	4,914	55,874
Livestock feed & alcohol	n.a.	72,503	17,880	183,484
Continental consumption 3/	943,270	9,068,659	839,516	8,600,082

1/ Preliminary 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, November 2, 1968 and October 31, 1967

Item	1968 1/	1967	Change 1967 to 1968
	Short tons, raw value		
Refiners' raw	566,327	402,092	+164,235
Refiners' refined	304,472	269,596	+34,876
Sub-total	870,799	671,688	+199,111
Beet processors' refined	735,473	636,701	+98,772
Importers' direct consumption	14,832	29,337	-14,505
Mainland sugarcane processors'	125,000 2/	80,039	+44,961
Total	1,746,104	1,417,765	+328,339

1/ Preliminary

2/ Estimated

Table 6-Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-September 1968 and 1967

Item	1968	1967	Change 1967 to 1968
	Short tons, raw value		
Production			
Mainland cane	467,229	387,458	+79,771
Domestic beet	1,062,115	978,227	+83,888
Total	1,529,344	1,365,685	+163,659
Quota charges			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	262,370	108,164	+154,206
For direct-consumption	7,519	5,228	+2,291
Louisiana processor-refiners	94,444	57,893	+36,551
Florida sugarcane processors	559,156	530,219	+28,937
Sub-total	923,489	701,504	+221,985
Beet processors	2,139,392	2,168,334	-28,942
Total	3,062,881	2,869,838	+193,043

Table 7.- Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 8.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
	Short tons, raw value					
For export						
Argentina	2,385				2,385	
Brazil	9,140	24,120			9,140	24,120
Colombia	13,746	2,404			13,746	2,404
Dominican Republic	11,093	6,889			11,093	6,889
El Salvador	2,690				2,690	
Hawaii	1,013	676			1,013	676
Mexico		52				52
Peru	248	438		281	248	719
Puerto Rico	376	375			376	375
South Africa	4,093	9,252			4,093	9,252
Total	44,784	44,206		281	44,784	44,487
For livestock feed						
Argentina	401				401	
Belgium			3,279		3,279	
Brazil	1,100	11,352		10,141	1,100	21,493
Colombia	10,698	2,011			10,698	2,011
Dominican Republic	267	2,312			267	2,312
El Salvador	402				402	
France			3,692		3,692	
Poland			3,538	6,472	3,538	6,472
South Africa	467	4,424		2,985	467	7,409
Venezuela			3,362		3,362	
Total	13,335	20,099	13,871	19,598	27,206	39,697
For alcohol						
Brazil		25,959		66,377		92,336
Colombia		11,716		15,498		27,214
Dominican Republic	6,873	22,214		3,473	6,873	25,687
Mexico				12,172		12,172
Total	6,873	59,889		97,520	6,873	157,409
Held pending availability of quota						
Bolivia		118				118
China	3,321				3,321	
Guatemala	1,113	2,175			1,113	2,175
Haiti		51				51
Panama		322				322
Venezuela		997				997
Total	4,434	3,663			4,434	3,663
In Customs' custody						
Brazil				345		345
Colombia				8,743		8,743
Dominican Republic				176		176
Hong Kong			1	8	1	8
Mexico		11,369				11,369
Total		11,369	1	9,272	1	20,641
GRAND TOTAL	69,426	139,226	13,872	126,671	83,298	265,897

Table 8.- Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply January-September 1968 and 1967 1/

Source of supply	Raw sugar		Direct consumption sugar		Total	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
	Short tons, raw value					
OFFSHORE						
Foreign						
Argentina	66,103	45,880			66,103	45,880
Australia	68,249				68,249	
Belgium			3,312	10	3,312	10
Brazil	585,107	522,460		76,865	585,107	599,325
British Honduras	19,295	12,406			19,295	12,406
Bolivia	6,985				6,985	
British West Indies	133,152	129,742	10		133,162	129,742
China, Republic of	84,730	45,952			84,730	45,952
Colombia	76,395	67,784	7	24,250	76,402	92,034
Costa Rica	66,545	56,689			66,545	56,689
Denmark			10	10	10	10
Dominican Republic	446,123	518,611		3,648	446,123	522,259
Ecuador	63,709	64,793			63,709	64,793
El Salvador	45,398	30,843			45,398	30,843
Fiji Islands	17,102				17,102	
France			3,692	10	3,692	10
French West Indies	63,901	55,769			63,901	55,769
Germany			10	1	10	1
Guatemala	51,127	53,063			51,127	53,063
Haiti	27,368	28,529			27,368	28,529
Hong Kong			3		3	
India	65,040	50,587	2		65,042	50,587
Ireland			5,314	5,349	5,314	5,349
Mexico	610,718	487,427	3	12,183	610,721	499,610
Netherlands			10	10	10	10
Nicaragua	34,357	38,154			34,357	38,154
Panama	33,623	29,248	3,817	3,820	37,440	33,068
Paraguay			10	10	10	10
Peru	345,739	287,068		281	345,739	287,349
Philippines	870,792	926,900	15,720	10,786	886,512	937,686
Poland			3,538	6,472	3,538	6,472
South Africa	55,614	57,459		2,985	55,614	60,444
Sweden			10	10	10	10
Thailand		13,441				13,441
United Kingdom				10		10
Venezuela	28,817	25,852	3,362	2	32,179	25,854
Total Foreign	3,865,989	3,548,657	38,830	146,712	3,904,819	3,695,369
Domestic						
Hawaii	811,458	901,992	3,922 2/	541 2/	815,380	902,533
Puerto Rico	306,328	510,969	123,092	111,642	429,420	622,611
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	1,117,786	1,412,961	127,014	112,183	1,244,800	1,525,144
Total all offshore	4,983,775	4,961,618	165,844	258,895	5,149,619	5,220,513
Mainland cane area	645,523	534,728	1,460 3/	0 3/	646,983	534,728
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,559	1,128	0	0	1,559	1,128
Grand total	5,630,857	5,497,474	167,304	258,895	5,798,161	5,756,369

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 7.

2/ Refined sugar received by refiners.

3/ Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor - refiner.

Table 9.-Status of 1968 quotas and charges as of October 31, 1968

Source of supply	Quotas and prorations	Total charges to quotas 1/2/3/	Balances 2/
	Short tons, raw value		
Domestic beet sugar	3,115,667	2,399,000	716,667
Mainland cane sugar	1,204,000	1,050,000	154,000
Hawaii	1,191,704	1,033,140	158,564
Puerto Rico	515,000	458,695	56,305
Virgin Island	0		0
Total	6,026,371	4,940,835	1,085,536
Republic of the Philippines	1,126,020	972,174	153,846
Argentina	76,087	76,087	0
Australia	203,276	187,134	16,142
Bolivia	7,361	7,103	258
Brazil	618,516	603,411	15,105
British Honduras	15,845	13,648	2,197
British West Indies	217,491	170,049	47,442
China, Republic of	84,698	84,698	0
Colombia	65,450	62,912	2,538
Costa Rica	73,103	73,103	0
Dominican Republic	705,473	616,462	89,011
Ecuador	89,994	69,046	20,948
El Salvador	45,179	45,179	0
Fiji Islands	44,608	31,726	12,882
French West Indies	66,463	66,237	226
Guatemala	61,607	61,607	0
Haiti	33,478	27,420	6,058
Honduras	7,390	7,390	0
India	81,311	79,163	2,148
Ireland	5,351	5,351	0
Malagasy Republic	9,600		9,600
Mauritius	18,633	1,160	17,473
Mexico	632,424	614,853	17,571
Nicaragua	54,835	34,355	20,480
Panama	37,810	37,439	371
Peru	493,343	433,998	59,345
South Africa	59,854	59,785	69
Swaziland	7,342	7,342	0
Thailand	0		0
Venezuela	31,087	31,087	0
Total foreign	4,973,629	4,479,919	493,710
Grand total	11,000,000	9,420,754	1,579,246

1/ Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered or authorized for entry.

2/ Direct-consumption charges and balances; Hawaii, 4,214 and 33,406; Panama, 3,816 and 1; Philippines, 19,121 and 40,799; Puerto Rico, 134,610 and 30,390; Ireland, 5,351 and 0.

3/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption: Hawaii, 0; Puerto Rico, 0.

Table 10.- Quota-exempt and over quota sugar authorized for entry as of October 31, 1968 1/

Country	Reexport	Feed	Alcohol	For refining under bond	Total
	Short tons, raw value				
Argentina	2,385	401			2,786
Australia	4,424	1,456			5,880
Belgium		5,126			5,126
Brazil	9,758	4,602			14,360
Canada		16			16
China, Republic of				3,321	3,321
Colombia	17,891	10,360			28,251
Costa Rica				1,335	1,335
Dominican Republic	11,093	267	6,873		18,233
El Salvador	2,690	402		7,723	10,815
France		3,692			3,692
Guatemala				13,708	13,708
Honduras				101	101
Mexico	11,122				11,122
Peru	248				248
Poland		3,538			3,538
Reunion	10,914				10,914
South Africa	4,093	467			4,560
Venezuela		3,282			3,282
Total	74,618	33,609	6,873	26,188	141,288

1/ In addition: (a) Under provisions of Sec. 212, 214 tons were entered as liquid sugar in small containers; 102 tons as the first ten tons; (b) Raw sugar was brought in for refining and return to: Hawaii, 1,013 tons; Puerto Rico, 376 tons; (c) Tons of sugar in Customs custody for subsequent entry: Hong Kong, 1; United Kingdom, 535.

Table 11.- Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, September 1968

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweights 1/				
New England					
Connecticut	113,876		9,300		123,176
Maine	23,840		420		24,260
Massachusetts	451,636		24,822		476,458
New Hampshire	29,886		2		29,888
Rhode Island	34,997		5,375		40,372
Vermont	24,376				24,376
Sub-total	678,611		39,919		718,530
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	835,476	1,000	100,131		936,607
New York	1,410,565	28,391	135,075		1,574,031
Pennsylvania	1,248,382	8,360	118,493		1,375,235
Sub-total	3,494,423	37,751	353,699		3,885,873
North Central					
Illinois	833,761	1,177,626	1,250		2,012,637
Indiana	402,056	243,487	800		646,343
Iowa	59,956	170,627			230,583
Kansas	44,756	106,245			151,001
Michigan	345,365	313,405			658,770
Minnesota	41,873	297,307			339,180
Missouri	296,848	172,923	807		470,578
Nebraska	14,903	146,050		1,000	161,953
North Dakota	119	33,464			33,583
Ohio	868,009	292,765	4,340		1,165,114
South Dakota	1,904	36,104			38,008
Wisconsin	147,518	288,774			436,292
Sub-total	3,057,068	3,278,777	7,197	1,000	6,344,042
Southern					
Alabama	233,089				233,089
Arkansas	98,217	9,780			107,997
Delaware	185,006		2,100		187,106
District of Columbia	36,500		399		36,899
Florida	312,668		6,761	66,459	385,888
Georgia	548,925			900	549,825
Kentucky	197,463	1,000			198,463
Louisiana	385,772			66	385,838
Maryland	425,877		49,891		475,768
Mississippi	130,946				130,946
North Carolina	401,531		2,864		404,395
Oklahoma	96,207	29,988	400		126,595
South Carolina	150,472				150,472
Tennessee	338,315			1,859	340,174
Texas	648,746	150,762		8,643	808,151
Virginia	285,007		15,579		300,586
West Virginia	100,135		1,325		101,460
Sub-total	4,574,876	191,530	79,319	77,927	4,923,652
Western					
Alaska	3,456	567			4,023
Arizona	29,068	31,562			60,630
California	942,581	1,227,358			2,169,939
Colorado	20,596	134,184			154,780
Idaho	2,866	56,823			59,689
Montana	3,422	28,756			32,178
Nevada	8,697	3,036			11,733
New Mexico	7,161	21,881			29,042
Oregon	65,904	171,113			237,017
Utah	8,532	86,512			95,044
Washington	60,970	226,154			287,124
Wyoming	105	8,082			8,187
Sub-total	1,153,358	1,996,028			3,149,386
Grand total	12,958,336	5,504,086	480,134	78,927	19,021,483

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 12. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-September 1968

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweights 1/				
New England					
Connecticut	931,038	15,143	55,301		1,001,482
Maine	396,128	29,606	840		426,574
Massachusetts	3,706,909	46,565	137,661	300	3,891,435
New Hampshire	286,091	1,974	802		288,867
Rhode Island	313,187	7,359	16,328		336,874
Vermont	161,524	2,572			164,096
Sub-total	5,794,877	103,219	210,932	300	6,109,328
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	6,863,159	10,068	641,672	300	7,515,199
New York	11,077,946	270,807	847,254		12,196,007
Pennsylvania	9,561,623	53,762	542,239		10,157,624
Sub-total	27,502,728	334,637	2,031,165	300	29,868,830
North Central					
Illinois	8,158,356	9,376,782	6,550	45,200	17,586,888
Indiana	3,256,793	1,001,321	17,800		4,275,914
Iowa	562,363	1,281,995			1,844,358
Kansas	415,993	798,930		1,600	1,216,523
Michigan	2,777,997	2,816,728			5,594,725
Minnesota	380,812	1,778,161		3,000	2,161,973
Missouri	2,779,633	1,281,097	807	1,500	4,063,037
Nebraska	131,467	1,165,852		4,000	1,301,319
North Dakota	4,697	238,125			242,822
Ohio	6,339,108	1,493,809	8,940	100	7,841,957
South Dakota	12,594	288,444			301,038
Wisconsin	1,256,875	1,948,040			3,204,915
Sub-total	26,076,688	23,469,284	34,097	55,400	49,635,469
Southern					
Alabama	2,113,961			1,425	2,115,386
Arkansas	897,022	94,547			991,569
Delaware	1,423,060		18,930		1,441,990
District of Columbia	318,954		10,914		329,868
Florida	2,825,231		11,408	534,004	3,370,643
Georgia	5,194,482			5,242	5,199,724
Kentucky	1,832,724	2,400			1,835,124
Louisiana	2,973,947			35,975	3,009,922
Maryland	3,462,642		238,267		3,700,909
Mississippi	1,224,113			80	1,224,193
North Carolina	3,392,385		17,584		3,409,969
Oklahoma	944,752	325,693	1,500		1,271,945
South Carolina	1,384,371		2		1,384,373
Tennessee	2,981,265	960		3,009	2,985,234
Texas	5,808,266	1,531,851		47,683	7,387,800
Virginia	2,330,886	1,600	78,918		2,411,404
West Virginia	596,166	11,144	10,000		617,310
Sub-total	39,704,227	1,968,195	387,523	627,418	42,687,363
Western					
Alaska	30,212	23,318			53,530
Arizona	301,306	257,069			558,375
California	8,116,940	8,919,905	156,056	700	17,193,601
Colorado	154,396	1,030,906			1,185,302
Idaho	32,640	257,708			290,348
Montana	36,866	222,637			259,503
Nevada	71,773	28,552			100,325
New Mexico	59,109	159,146			218,255
Oregon	472,783	1,160,355	8,400		1,641,538
Utah	77,023	577,976		450	655,449
Washington	523,021	1,420,597	33,769		1,977,387
Wyoming	4,577	55,131			59,708
Sub-total	9,880,646	14,113,300	198,225	1,150	24,193,321
Grand total	108,959,166	39,988,635	2,861,942	684,568	152,494,311

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 13.- Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-September 1968

State and Region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors 1/	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
	Thousands of hundredweights 2/					
New England						
Connecticut	931	965	15		1,001	997
Maine	396	430	30	1	427	441
Massachusetts	3,707	3,657	47	31	3,891	3,833
New Hampshire	286	291	2		289	291
Rhode Island	313	331	7	2	337	341
Vermont	162	165	2		164	165
Sub-total	5,795	5,839	103	34	6,109	6,068
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	6,863	6,658	10	5	7,515	7,324
New York	11,078	11,225	271	355	12,196	12,244
Pennsylvania	9,562	9,096	54	181	10,158	9,698
Sub-total	27,503	26,979	335	541	29,869	29,266
North Central						
Illinois	8,158	6,972	9,377	9,546	17,587	16,557
Indiana	3,257	3,260	1,001	852	4,276	4,112
Iowa	562	593	1,282	1,252	1,844	1,845
Kansas	416	357	799	801	1,217	1,160
Michigan	2,778	2,523	2,817	2,767	5,595	5,290
Minnesota	381	326	1,778	1,720	2,162	2,051
Missouri	2,780	2,466	1,281	1,277	4,063	3,749
Nebraska	131	206	1,166	1,025	1,301	1,235
North Dakota	5	2	238	255	243	257
Ohio	6,339	5,981	1,494	1,499	7,842	7,481
South Dakota	13	16	288	280	301	296
Wisconsin	1,257	961	1,948	2,018	3,205	2,979
Sub-total	26,077	23,663	23,469	23,292	49,636	47,012
Southern						
Alabama	2,114	2,077			2,115	2,080
Arkansas	897	907	94	62	992	969
Delaware	1,423	1,335			1,442	1,348
District of Columbia	319	274			330	294
Florida	2,825	2,626			3,370	3,248
Georgia	5,195	4,647			5,200	4,658
Kentucky	1,833	1,764	2	37	1,835	1,801
Louisiana	2,974	2,981			3,010	3,011
Maryland	3,463	3,287		2	3,701	3,469
Mississippi	1,224	1,156			1,224	1,159
North Carolina	3,392	3,172			3,410	3,192
Oklahoma	945	909	326	330	1,272	1,239
South Carolina	1,384	1,337			1,384	1,338
Tennessee	2,981	2,951	1		2,985	2,952
Texas	5,808	5,486	1,532	1,538	7,388	7,025
Virginia	2,331	2,223	2		2,412	2,301
West Virginia	596	616	11	15	617	636
Sub-total	39,704	37,748	1,968	1,984	42,687	40,720
Western						
Alaska	30	17	23	22	54	39
Arizona	301	262	257	274	558	536
California	8,117	6,192	8,920	9,344	17,194	15,694
Colorado	154	109	1,031	953	1,185	1,062
Idaho	32	38	258	256	290	294
Montana	37	39	223	232	260	271
Nevada	72	60	28	38	100	98
New Mexico	59	44	159	146	218	190
Oregon	473	441	1,160	1,290	1,642	1,731
Utah	77	70	578	532	655	602
Washington	523	514	1,421	1,540	1,977	2,099
Wyoming	5	5	55	58	60	63
Sub-total	9,880	7,791	14,113	14,685	24,193	22,679
Grand total	108,959	102,020	39,988	40,536	152,494	145,745

1/ Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.
2/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 14.- Sugar prices

Year and month	Raw cane sugar-spot price: Domestic sugar at N.Y. duty paid 1/	Raw cane sugar-spot price: "World" sugar 2/	Quota premium and discount 3/	Refined beet sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/: Eastern	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1961-65 Monthly average	7.22	4.07	+2.21	9.65	9.60	9.89
1966 Monthly average	6.99	1.86	+4.18	9.44	9.44	9.55
1967 Monthly average	7.28	1.99	+4.33	9.70	9.70	10.11
1967						
November	7.38	2.32	+4.10	9.75	9.75	10.25
December	7.30	2.17	+4.17	9.75	9.75	10.25
1968						
January	7.41	2.20	+4.23	9.85	9.85	10.25
February	7.38	2.17	+4.23	9.85	9.85	10.34
March	7.35	1.93	+4.44	10.00	10.00	10.40
April	7.42	1.84	+4.60	10.00	10.00	10.40
May	7.48	1.98	+4.52	10.00	10.00	10.40
June	7.53	1.78	+4.77	10.00	10.00	10.40
July	7.59	1.71	+4.90	10.00	10.00	10.40
August	7.59	1.66	+4.95	10.00	10.00	10.40
September	7.62	1.45	+5.19	9.99	9.99	10.40
October	7.66	1.90	+4.78	9.85	9.85	10.34
Last 12-month average	7.48	1.93	+4.57	9.92	9.92	10.35

Year and month	Refined cane sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/: North East	South East	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	Retail U.S. average
	Cents per pound					
1961-65 Monthly average	10.76	10.22	10.13	9.86	9.89	12.48
1966 Monthly average	10.36	9.89	9.87	9.64	9.55	12.04
1967 Monthly average	10.62	10.32	10.24	9.82	10.11	12.19
1967						
November	10.66	10.50	10.35	9.75	10.25	12.20
December	10.60	10.50	10.35	9.75	10.25	12.20
1968						
January	10.62	10.50	10.35	9.85	10.25	12.16
February	10.71	10.50	10.35	9.85	10.34	12.12
March	10.65	10.50	10.35	10.00	10.40	12.14
April	10.65	10.50	10.35	10.00	10.40	12.18
May	10.74	10.53	10.45	10.00	10.40	12.16
June	10.90	10.65	10.50	10.00	10.40	12.18
July	10.90	10.65	10.50	10.00	10.40	12.16
August	10.90	10.65	10.50	10.00	10.40	12.22
September	10.90	10.65	10.50	9.99	10.40	12.22
October	10.90	10.65	10.50	9.85	10.34	
Last 12-month average	10.76	10.56	10.42	9.92	10.35	

1/ Spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 10 which, beginning November 21, 1966, replaces Contract No. 7. The terms of these contracts are duty paid or duty free, full duty rate .625 cent per pound.

2/ Spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is for bagged sugar f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

3/ The No. 10 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight from Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges and adding the bag allowance (currently .055¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

4/ These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepays" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

Table 15. Wholesale prices of sugar, corn sirup and dextrose

Period	Refined sugar wholesale Northeast 1/	Dextrose New York 2/		Corn sirup New York 3/		Dextrose relative to refined sugar		Corn sirup relative to refined sugar	
		Quoted	Dry basis 4/	Quoted	Dry basis 4/	Quoted	Dry basis	Quoted	Dry basis
	Cents per pound					Percent			
1952	8.62	7.29	7.92	7.37	9.18	85	92	85	106
1953	8.72	7.35	7.99	7.32	9.12	84	92	84	105
1954	8.72	7.32	7.96	7.32	9.12	84	91	84	105
1955	8.59	7.22	7.85	7.25	9.03	84	91	84	105
1956	8.77	7.28	7.91	7.15	8.90	83	90	82	101
Average 1952-56	8.68	7.29	7.93	7.28	9.07	84	91	84	104
1957	9.15	7.65	8.32	7.36	9.17	84	91	80	100
1958	9.27	7.66	8.33	7.37	9.18	83	90	80	99
1959	9.33	7.48	8.13	7.31	9.10	80	87	78	98
1960	9.43	7.48	8.13	7.32	9.12	79	86	78	97
1961	9.40	7.45	8.10	7.23	9.00	79	86	77	96
Average 1957-61	9.32	7.54	8.20	7.32	9.11	81	88	79	98
1962	9.60	7.40	8.04	7.01	8.73	77	84	73	91
1963	11.94	8.37	9.10	7.38	9.19	70	76	62	77
1964	10.68	8.14	8.85	6.71	8.36	76	83	63	78
1965	10.22	8.00	8.70	6.64	8.27	78	85	65	81
1966	10.36	8.16	8.87	6.70	8.34	79	86	65	81
Average 1962-66	10.56	8.01	8.71	6.89	8.58	76	82	65	81
1967	10.62	8.37	9.10	6.75	8.40	79	86	64	79
1967									
November	10.66	8.37	9.10	6.70	8.34	79	85	63	78
December	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.72	8.37	79	86	65	79
1968									
January	10.62	8.37	9.10	6.73	8.38	79	86	63	79
February	10.71	8.37	9.10	6.73	8.38	78	85	63	78
March	10.65	8.37	9.10	6.73	8.38	79	85	63	79
April	10.65	8.39	9.12	6.43	8.01	79	86	60	75
May	10.74	8.41	9.14	6.11	7.61	78	85	57	71
June	10.90	8.49	9.23	6.11	7.61	78	85	56	70
July	10.90	8.58	9.33	6.13	7.63	79	86	56	70
August	10.90	8.61	9.36	6.14	7.65	79	86	56	70
September	10.90	8.61	9.36	6.14	7.65	79	86	56	70
October	10.90	8.65	9.40	6.14	7.65	79	86	56	70
Last 12-month average through October	10.76	8.47	9.20	6.40	7.97	79	86	60	74

1/ Gross basis price in 100-pound bags subject to a 2 percent discount.

2/ Hydrate, commercial bags less than carlots, ex whse., N.Y. 100 lbs. Beginning April 1964 price is for 600 bag carload f.o.b. N.Y.

3/ For regular conversion sirup (38-49 D.E.) per cwt. in tank cars f.o.b. New York, except February 1962 to April 1964 price is for drums in less than carlots. Quoted as 42° Baume unmixed, except beginning March 1956, quoted as 43° unmixed.

4/ Assumes price is for 92 percent solids for dextrose and 80.3 percent solids for corn sirup. Thus dry basis price is quoted price divided by 0.92 for dextrose and 0.803 for corn sirup.

Table 16.- Refined sugar production and month end stocks

Year and month	Production		Month-end stocks 1/	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1963-67 monthly average	579	243	280	1,117
1966 monthly average	593	236	275	1,202
1967 monthly average	613	228	273	1,110
1967				
November	580	651	274	1,074
December	596	580	266	1,429
1968				
January	573	352	267	1,601
February	547	69	280	1,490
March	636	37	319	1,307
April	617	113	303	1,225
May	694	105	312	1,102
June	693	65	317	924
July	700	73	297	720
August	746	89	279	487
September	701 2/	159 2/	280 2/	351 2/
October 3/	686	644	304	735
Last 12-month average	647	245	292	1,037

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt.

2/ Revised

3/ Preliminary

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